

Lesson 3.5a Introduction to Analysis of the Operating Environment (AOE)

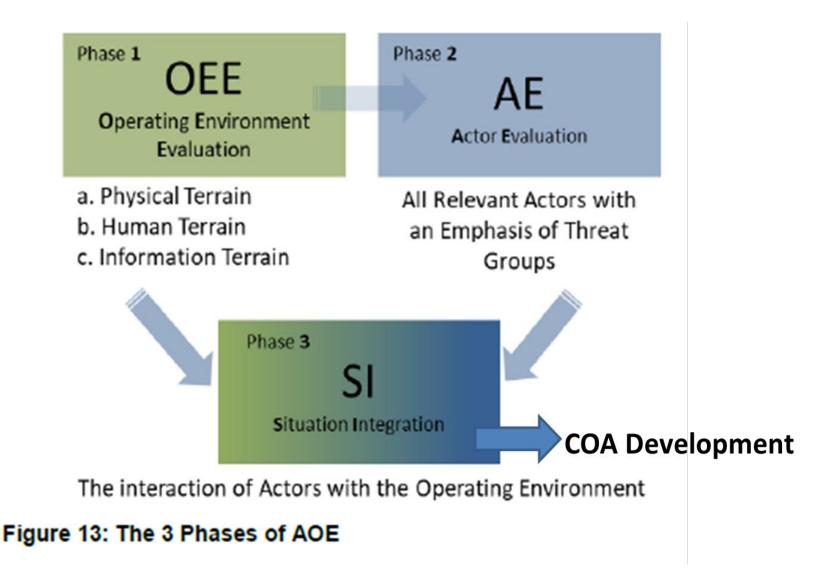
Series of AOE Lessons

- Lesson 3.5a Introduction
- Lesson 3.5b Analysis of Physical Terrain (PT)
- Combining PT factors
- Lesson 3.5d Analysis of Human Terrain
- Lesson 3.5e Analysis of Information Terrain
- Lesson 3.5f ASCOPE PMESII
- Lesson 3.5g Actor Evaluation
- Lesson 3.5h Situation Integration & COA Development
- Lesson 3.5i Short SPIE and situation paragraph
- Lesson 3.5j UN MPKI support to UN MDMP

Content and Learning Outcomes

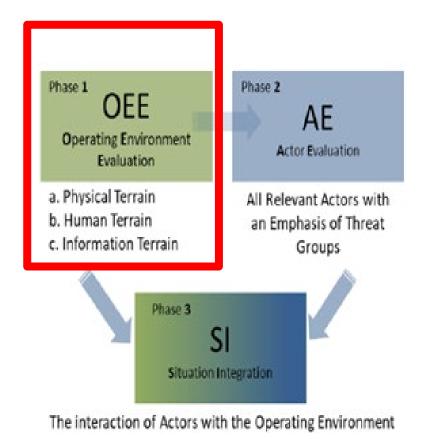
- Content: AOE Introduction, Analysis of the Operation Environment, AOE phases
- Describe the requisite tools and knowledge to analyze the operating environment
- Explain the application of AOE in support of the UN Military Decision-Making Process

Analysis of the Operation Environment (AOE)

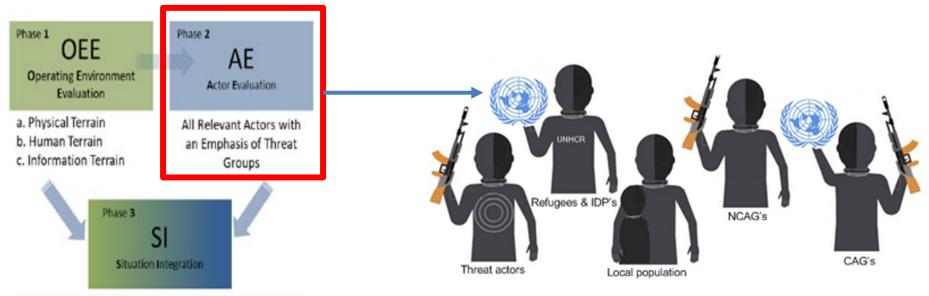


Operating Environment Evaluation (OOE) Phase 1

- Physical terrain
- Information terrain
- Human terrain



Actor Evaluation (AE) Phase 2



The interaction of Actors with the Operating Environment

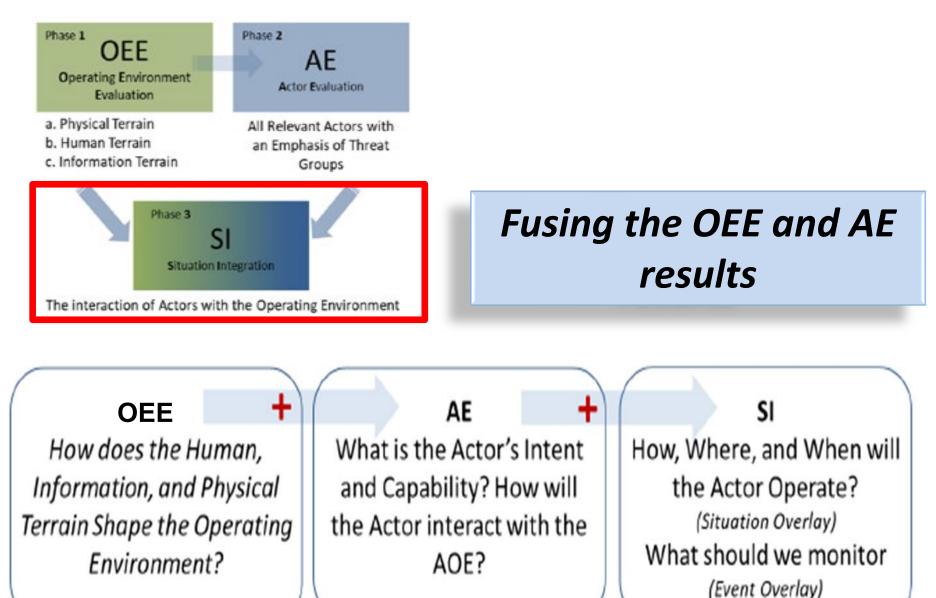
- All relevant actors
- Emphases of threat groups



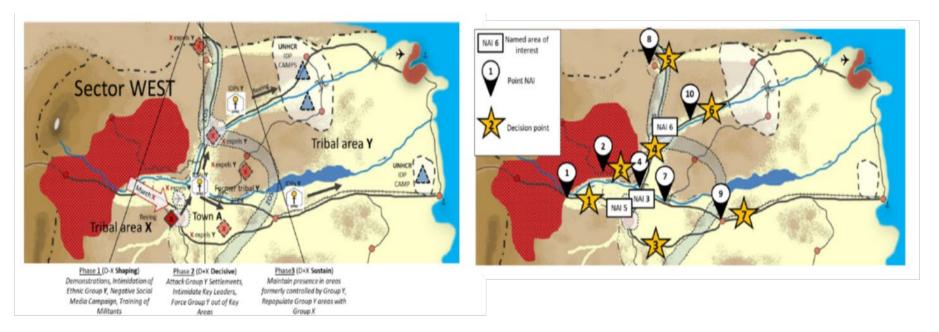
ASCOPE - PMESII

	P Political	M Military	E Economic	S Social	l Infrastructure	I Information
A Areas	District Boundary, Party affiliation areas	Coalition/ANSF bases, historic ambush/IED sites	Bazaar areas, livestock dealers, auto repair shops	Traditional picnic areas, bazaars, outdoor shura sites	Irrigation networks, water tables, areas with medical services	Radio/TV/paper coverage areas, word of mouth gathering points
S Structures	Provincial / District centers, Shura halls, Polling sites	Provincial / District police HQ, INS Known leader house/business	Bazaar, Wheat storage, Banks	Mosque, Wedding halls, Popular restaurants	Roads, bridges, Electric lines, Gabion walls, dams	Cell, radio, TV Towers. Print shops
C Capabilities	Dispute resolution, Local leadership, INS ability to have impact	ANSF provides 24/7 security? QRF present? INS strength / weapons	Access to banks, Ability to stand drought? Development	Strength of tribal/village traditional structures, Mullahs	Ability to build / maintain roads, walls; check dams, irrigation systems	Literacy rate, availability of electronic media, Phone service
O Organization	Political parties, INS group affiliation, Gov & NGO org.	Coalition/ANSF present, INS groups present	Banks, large landholders, Merchants, money lenders	Tribes, class, families, sport, shuras, youth shuras	Government ministries, Construction companies	News organizations, influential mosques, INS IO groups
P People	Governors, councils, elder mullahs, parliamentarians	Coalition, ANSF, INS military leaders	Bankers, land- holders, merchants, money lenders	Mullahs, Maliks, elders, Shura members, Influential families	Builders, road contractors, local development councils	Media owners, mullahs, maliks, elders, heads of families
E Events	Elections, Shuras, Jirgas, Provincial council meetings, speeches	Kinetic events, unit RIPs, loss of leadership, operations	Drought, harvest, business openings, loss of business, good/bad crop	Friday prayers, holidays, weddings, deaths, births, bazaar days	Road/bridge construction, well digging, center/school construction	Friday prayers, publishing dates, IO campaigns, project openings CIVCAS incidents

Situation Integration (SI) - Phase 3



SI- COA Development- Phase 3



Situation Overlay Most Dangerous and Most Likely Courses of Action

Event Overlay

Lesson Take Away

- AOE is essential to the UN Military Decision-Making Process
- AOE is specifically adapted to UN Peacekeeping Operations
- AOE consists of three phases:
- Phase 1: OEE
- Phase 2: AE
- Phase 3: SI and COA Development



Learning Activity

Discussion of UN MPKI AOE process

Instructions:

- Explain the purpose of the AOE process.
- Explain why the UN has developed the AOE process.
- Name and briefly describe the three phases of the AOE process.
- \rightarrow Prepare to present your answers verbally in class

Time: Approx. 10-15 minutes

Group work and Discussion in plenary